

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

FEBRUARY 21, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1242]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1242) for the relief of Purita Rodriguez Adiarte and her two minor children, Irene Grace Adiarte and Patrick Robert Adiarte, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Purita Rodriguez Adiarte, Irene Grace Adiarte, Patrick Robert Adiarte, Katharina Steinbach, Joseph G. Ferrara, Clorinda Perri Sturino, Yee Loy Foo (also known as Loy Foo Yee or Ted Yee), Kosmas Vassilios Fournarakis, Rosita A. Jocson, Young Hi Yun, Cheuk Wa Leung, Camilla Ying Ling Leung, Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos, Antyro Panagiotis Lalos, Myra Louise Dew, and George Poulio shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this Act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Haim Cohen (Haim Braun) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence upon payment of the required visa fee.

Sec. 3. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have been issued in the case of Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi. From and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the said Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

Amend the title so as to read: "For the relief of certain aliens."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to 17 persons and to cancel deportation proceedings in 1 case.

Section 1 of the bill is designed to grant permanent residence to 16 persons. They were the subjects of individual bills, as follows:

S. 1242, by Senator Kennedy.

S. 1406, by Senator Langer.

S. 1416, by Senator Smith of New Jersey.

S. 1477, by Senator Douglas.

S. 1504, by Senators Morse and Neuberger.

S. 1513, by Senator Watkins.

S. 1517, by Senator Eastland.

S. 1612, by Senator Byrd.

S. 1716, by Senator Lehman.

S. 1732, by Senator Douglas.

S. 1983, by Senator Russell.

S. 2145, by Senator Ives.

This section also provides that the necessary quota deductions be made in each case, and for the payment of the required visa fees.

Section 2 of the bill is designed to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Haim Cohen (Haim Braun) who was the beneficiary of S. 1182, by Senator Ives. The bill also provides for the payment of the required visa fee, but no quota deduction has been included since adopted children of United States citizens are treated as nonquota immigrants when legislation in their behalf is enacted.

Section 3 of the bill is designed to cancel deportation proceedings in the case of Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi, who was the beneficiary of S. 1676, by Senator Douglas. As passed by the Senate, S. 1676 would have granted the status of permanent residence.

A discussion of each case included in the instant bill, with reports from the departments of the administration, and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below in the order that those cases appear in the bill, as amended.

Purita Rodriguez Adiarte, Irene Grace Adiarte, and Patrick Robert Adiarte—S. 1242, by Senator Kennedy (H. R. 3510, by Mr. Fogarty)

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 37-year-old widowed mother and her 16-year-old and 12-year-old children who are all natives and citizens of the Philippines. They last entered the United States as visitors on June 29, 1946, for the purpose of obtaining surgery for the daughter whose face is scarred as a result of grenades thrown by the Japanese when the family was trying to escape from the compound at the time our troops were reoccupying Cebu. The husband was put to death by the Japanese in 1945 while serving as a captain in the Engineer Corps, United States Army, during World War II. The daughter needs further surgery on her face which may take several years. The son has been appearing in *The King and I* since 1952 and

also does television appearances. The mother also does stage work.

The beneficiaries receive a small amount from Veterans' Administration insurance policy carried by the husband.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated September 8, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3828 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiaries reads as follows:

SEPTEMBER 8, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3828) for the relief of Mrs. Purita Rodriguez Adiarte and her two minor children, Irene Grace Adiarte and Patrick Robert Adiarte, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. It would also direct that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. It should be noted, however, that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require the payment of head tax.

The aliens are chargeable to the quota of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. PURITA RODRIGUEZ ADIARTE AND TWO MINOR CHILDREN, IRENE GRACE AND PATRICK ROBERT ADIARTE, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 3828

The beneficiaries, Purita Rodriguez Adiarte, Irene Grace Adiarte, and Patrick Robert Adiarte, are natives and citizens of the Republic of the Philippines who were born on February 2, 1918, April 4, 1939, and August 2, 1942, respectively. Their only entry into the United States occurred at New York, N. Y., on June 29, 1946, at which time they were admitted as visitors for 1 year. They received extensions of their stay until December 31, 1949. They have been found to be subject to deportation as visitors who remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted under the immigration laws. On June 5, 1953, the Board of Immigration Appeals withdrew the order of deportation and granted them 6 months within which to effect voluntary departure from the United States. It was also ordered that in the event the beneficiaries failed to depart, they be deported.

The adult beneficiary is a widow. She stated that her husband, Isidro Suerrero Adiarte, served as a captain in the Engineer Corps, United States Army, during World War II, and that he was captured by the Japanese and later put to death by them. Her mother resides in the Philippine Islands. She has no close relatives in the United States. Mrs. Adiarte attended the Conservatory of Music from 1935 to 1936 and the Annunciation Academy from 1936 to 1937. She is a housewife and on occasions performs small parts in television plays. She and her daughter each receive \$27.55 a month as beneficiaries of a Veterans' Administration policy of insurance issued to her late husband.

Mrs. Adiarte's daughter has been attending St. Paul the Apostle School in New York since September 1946. Her son has also attended this school until December 1952. He is presently attending the Professional Children's School in New York City. Since August 1951 he has been appearing in the stage production *The King and I* and earns \$85 a week. He has also made several television appearances from which he has earned about \$300. Mrs. Adiarte stated that her net worth is \$3,000, which consists of savings, furniture, and personal effects.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

MARCH 11, 1955.

Mr. T. J. REARDON, Jr.,

*Administrative Assistant to Senator John F. Kennedy,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. REARDON: Following receipt of your letter of March 4, in regard to Mrs. Purita Rodriguez Adiarde and her two minor children, Irene Grace and Patrick Robert, who are being sponsored by way of the private bill in Congress through the gracious action of Senator Kennedy, we are writing this letter to bring you up to date on the status of this family.

We thought it well to provide you with the enclosed duplicate copies of our memorandum dated April 22, 1953, to Mr. Dave Doyle, of the NCWC legal department, and also of the letter dated May 12, 1953, from Dr. Jerome P. Webster, 180 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City, who has been performing the surgery so needed by the daughter, Irene Grace.

This case to us has always had a very sympathetic appeal by virtue of the fact that Mrs. Adiarde's husband was killed while serving as a captain in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army in the Philippines and her brother had also served in guerrilla warfare against the Japanese during that awful period.

Furthermore, the object of the coming of this group to the United States was to secure surgical attention for the daughter, Irene, whose face had been badly scarred as a result of grenades thrown by the Japanese at the time our troops reoccupied the island of Cebu. This tragedy occurred after the enemy had set fire to the compound and then tried to kill the prisoners, among them this child, when trying to escape.

As you know, the family has been here for a long period and, on numerous occasions, have been threatened with deportation for having overstayed their allowable entry time as visitors. Since the private bill was introduced in Congress, the immigration authorities have kindly stayed the departure date, the last permission being given until August 1, 1955.

Interesting to note, Mrs. Adiarde and her son Patrick have been playing prominent roles in the musical production *The King and I* ever since late 1952. This requires that they travel about the country. A recent news cutting dated February 6, 1955, and describing an appearance at the Shubert in Chicago, classified the play as a hit musical and describes young Patrick "this somber little fellow, Patrick Adiarde, a scene stealer." Naturally, both children are attending school, Irene Grace at the Marywood Academy and Patrick at the Holy Name Cathedral School when he was in Chicago, with time off for his theatrical appearances during the company's long run there.

We recently saw Patrick on a TV quiz program and were very much impressed. Asked what he wanted to be when he grew up he said "first an actor and then when I get old, I want to be a priest." Asked how old is old, he replied "25 years" whereupon the emcee pretended to throw his hands up in despair.

These lighter touches somewhat show the quality of the family but, in our opinion, their case is one that well merits the passage of a private bill for their relief. After all, Mrs. Adiarde's husband gave his life in fighting for the American cause and the services of her brother, as a guerrilla, must be considered as proof of his devotion to the principles of the United States. Then, too, we have the child, Irene Grace, whose original intention in coming to this country was for surgical treatment and this has not yet been completed.

We definitely hope that your measure will succeed in getting through Congress and we are sincerely grateful to Senator Kennedy for introducing it.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

BRUCE M. MOHLER,
Director, Department of Immigration.

APRIL 22, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DOYLE RE PURITA RODRIGUEZ ADIARDE AND MINOR CHILDREN, IRENE GRACE AND PATRICK ROBERT, FILE NOS. A 6335419, A 6335416, AND A 6335415

We are writing to ask if you will consider the advisability of trying to get a private bill introduced for a little Filipino family whose case seems to us very worthy and pathetic.

The above-named family came to New York from the Philippines on June 29, 1946. Mrs. Adiarde's husband was a captain in the Engineer Corps attached to

the American Army in the Philippines and he was killed by the Japanese on March 4, 1945. As the widow of a soldier she draws compensation of \$57 a month from the American Government. Prior to Captain Adiarte's death, Mrs. Adiarte and her two children were imprisoned in February 1945 by the Japanese. During the reoccupation of Cebu by the American troops in the Philippines the enemy set fire to the buildings and compound of the prisoners, throwing hand grenade at those who tried to escape. The little girl, Irene Grace, then 5 years of age, was hit in the face and neck and is seriously disfigured, while the mother and baby, Patrick Robert, then 2 years old, were also severely burned. Patrick Robert's injuries do not show and the mother's arm which is badly scarred can be covered by a sleeve. But the girl's face is completely covered by scar tissue and she is naturally very sensitive about it. The Board of Immigration Appeals was evidently very touched by her appearance at the time Miss Weadick took the family before the Board to ask permission for them to remain longer so that Irene Grace could receive further treatment.

Irene is under treatment of Dr. Jerome Webster, 180 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. Several operations have been performed but the doctor has for some time been unwilling to perform the final operation, which he hopes will leave no noticeable scars, until the girl is more mature which, he states, may be 2 or 3 years from now.

The family has, however, already been here as visitors since 1946 and the Immigration and Naturalization Service has naturally found it difficult to continue granting extensions of stay and in 1952 started deportation proceedings. At the present time, the Board has been holding up the decision on the case until we present a letter from the doctor stating just when he will be able to perform the final operation. We understand that this was planned for June of this year but the doctor now seems to be of the opinion that it may be 2 or 3 years from now before the girl is physically mature so that her facial muscles and bones will be set and the final operation therefore likely to have the desired result.

It is going to be extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain extensions for this length of time and there is no way of Mrs. Adiarte and her children obtaining visas for permanent residence because the Philippine quota of 100 a year is hopelessly oversubscribed.

Mrs. Adiarte's parents are still residing in Cebu in the Philippines and a brother who is a civil engineer likewise resides there. The latter has been contributing to the support of the family but little Patrick is now a member of the cast of *The King and I* in which he plays the part of the little prince. He is an extremely attractive child and is now the man of the family.

In view of the circumstances under which Captain Adiarte died, it would not seem too much to ask that his little family be allowed to remain in the United States for permanent residence and we shall appreciate it very much if you can see what can be done to interest a Congressman in introducing a private bill for them.

BRUCE M. MOHLER,
Director, Department of Immigration.

MAY 12, 1953.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I operated five times on Miss Irene Adiarte for scars resulting from burns of the face. The expected success of these operations was partly reduced by the patient's tendency to form thick scar tissue in all incisions and under skin grafts and to increase the pigment of her grafts. The height of these thickened scars and the itching was such that light radiotherapy was used after the first operation. Because of the danger of more irradiation, time was preferred to elapse rather than to give further X-ray treatments. The result of the thickening of the scars when they became reduced by either method was to have them spread and to leave wide, conspicuous scars. This tendency to thicken is often seen more in a growing child than in adults and may be less as one approaches adulthood.

At the present time, the condition of the chin and lip is not satisfactory and requires revision with excision of the grafts and scarred areas and application of a new graft. Correction by operation would be difficult even if the patient had no tendency to thicken and contract the scar tissue and for the grafts to become darker. With such a tendency, I would wish to wait until she were grown and had the best chance to have fine scars resulting from the operation.

JEROME P. WEBSTER, M. D.

Katharina Steinbach—S. 1406, by Senator Langer

The beneficiary of the bill is a 57-year-old German subject who was born in Sudetenland, formerly Germany, now Czechoslovakia. She entered the United States at New York on August 13, 1952, as a visitor employed as a nursemaid for the family of a State Department official. The family could not afford to keep her and could not afford to pay her passage back to Germany, so she accepted employment as a nursemaid in another family. This change of work violated her status. The beneficiary is unmarried; her parents are deceased; although she is chargeable to the quota of Czechoslovakia, she cannot return there. She studied nursing at the German University in Prague and received a diploma over 35 years ago. There is a shortage of trained personnel in this field in the United States.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 3, 1955, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1406) for the relief of Kaithe Steinbach, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service the correct name of the beneficiary Katharina Steinbach.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Czechoslovakia.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE KATHARINA STEINBACH, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1406

Katharina Steinbach, a German subject, was born December 13, 1897, in Haroushen, Sudetenland, formerly Germany, now Czechoslovakia. She is single and has no one in the United States dependent on her for support. She resides at 836 Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Ill., where she is employed as a child's nurse, earning \$50 weekly. Her assets consist of \$1,300 in savings.

The beneficiary attended grade school from 1904 to 1911 in Germany and German University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, from September 1, 1916, to August 30, 1918, where she received a diploma in nursing. Her parents are deceased. She has a brother and sister residing in Germany and a sister in Austria.

Miss Steinbach entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on August 13, 1952. She was admitted as a visitor and granted extensions of stay until April 24, 1953. She violated her status by terminating her employment with the family of a State Department official and accepting employment elsewhere. Deportation proceedings were instituted and she was found to be deportable from the United States on the ground that she failed to maintain status after admission as a visitor. She has been granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States with the proviso that failure to depart will result in an order of deportation. To date she has not availed herself of that privilege.

There is apparently no other administrative relief available at this time. She has never served in any component part of the Armed Forces either in the United States or abroad. Miss Steinbach has been employed as a nurse, primarily by professional and diplomatic people in Austria, Hungary, Germany, and the

United States. She alleges that she has never belonged to any organizations other than the Arbeitsfront and that she became an involuntary member in that organization at Budapest, Hungary, in 1936. A check of the Wilmette, Ill., Police Department revealed no record pertaining to the beneficiary.

Miss Steinbach was the beneficiary of H. R. 4258, 83d Congress, which was not acted upon prior to adjournment.

Senator William Langer, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

DECEMBER 6, 1954.

STEINBACH, KAITHE

Helen Gerry, Immigrant's Protective League, Chicago, was in the office to leave some information concerning above. Said that Thomas Sullivan was supposed to be writing the Senator about the case.

Miss Steinbach came into this country August 13, 1952, as a visitor to be employed in the family of Duran Smith, a State department employee, who since has suffered breakdown and family could no longer keep girl, nor could they afford to pay for her transportation back to Germany. She was then given her present position of nursemaid for the Joe Pollock family, 936 Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Ill., who have five children, commencing March 14, 1954. She has been given voluntary departure to go back home—Czechoslovakia—where she could not go now, and it is doubtful she would even be admitted to Germany.

Congresswoman Thompson of Illinois had a bill in for the girl last session but it was not acted upon. Congresswoman Thompson wrote Miss Steinbach recently telling her she was advised by the counsel of the immigration committee that she should leave on December 29, go back to Germany and apply for a visa under the refugee program. This would take considerable time and the Pollock family cannot afford to be without her help especially now with a new baby.

Miss Gerry said she was going to ask Immigration for another extension beyond December 29.

LAW OFFICES

THOMAS V. SULLIVAN

CHICAGO, March 7, 1955.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Mr. Joe Pollock of 836 Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Ill., has phoned me again regarding his child's nurse, Miss Katharine Steinbach.

Under date of December 8, 1954, I received a letter from you, copy of which is attached, wherein you state that you would introduce a bill for Miss Steinbach as soon as you convene in January and to date I have had no further word from you.

Mr. Pollock is most anxious to keep this nurse for his child and now advises me that a Mr. Edward C. Dennis, of the United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization Service in Chicago has given Miss Steinbach her last extension which is until April 4, 1955.

I would like very much to help Mr. Pollock in this matter and if there is anything you can do with this Department to keep his nurse in this country, I would greatly appreciate it.

Hoping you are well and awaiting your reply, I am,

Sincerely,

THOMAS V. SULLIVAN.

Joseph G. Ferrara—S. 1416, by Senator Smith of New Jersey

The beneficiary of the bill is a 28-year-old native of Italy who entered the United States on November 2, 1956, at New York as a stowaway. He was inducted into the United States Marine Corps on September 25, 1951, and served for 2 years with the 1st Marine Air Wing at various bases in this country and in Japan. He was honorably discharged September 24, 1953. The beneficiary presently resides with his father, a United States citizen, and his mother, a

legal resident alien, in Highland Park, N. J. Because of his manner of entry into the United States he does not appear eligible for special naturalization under Public Law 86 of the 83d Congress.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 13, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 2621 which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

APRIL 13, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 2621) for the relief of Joseph G. Ferrara, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N. J., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JOSEPH GAETANO FERRARA, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2621

Joseph G. Ferrara, also known as Giuseppe Gaetano Ferrara, an Italian subject, was born in Santa Teresa di Riva, Messina, Italy, on August 25, 1926. His last residence abroad was Santa Teresa di Riva, Messina, Italy. He entered the United States on November 2, 1946, at New York, N. Y., ex steamship *Vulcania* as a stowaway. This was his only entry into the United States. Deportation proceedings were instituted September 29, 1953, charging: (1) He was excludable at the time of entry as an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa; and (2) a stowaway, in that he entered without inspection.

Beneficiary attended school in Santa Teresa di Riva, Messina, Italy, from 1932 to 1943. Since coming to the United States, he has been employed as a presser with various dress manufacturers in New York and New Jersey, working at the present time for the A. P. Garment Co., 18 North Third Avenue, Highland Park, N. J., earning between \$50 and \$75 per week on piecework. He has \$668.30 on deposit with the First National Bank of Highland Park, N. J.; \$1,259 on deposit with the Trans-America Trust Co., 590 East 187th Street, New York, N. Y.; and owns war bonds totaling \$175. He was a member of the Ballila, the Italian Fascist youth group, in Italy from 1932 to 1940 while he was attending school. The only organization with which he is associated at the present time is local 89, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, New York, N. Y. He was inducted into the United States Marine Corps on September 25, 1951, and served with the 1st Marine Air Wing in South Carolina, North Carolina, Memphis, Tenn., El Torro, Calif., Asada, Japan, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, receiving an honorable discharge from the last-named base on September 24, 1953.

Beneficiary is single, and has no one dependent upon him for support. He resides with his parents, Anthony and Maria Ferrara, at 280 Washington Street, Highland Park, N. J. His father is a United States citizen, while his mother is a legal resident alien.

Senator H. Alexander Smith, the author of the bill, submitted the following letters in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,

June 7, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am enclosing a letter dated June 2, which I have received from Mr. Gabriel Kirzenbaum, 92 Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N. J., concerning Joseph G. Ferrara, for whom I introduced S. 1416.

I shall appreciate all possible consideration that may be given to my bill since it appears that Mr. Ferrara is not considered eligible for naturalization under Public Law No. 86. Mr. Ferrara served for 2 years with the United States Marines. He is presently employed in Highland Park, N. J., and resides with his mother and father who are, I am advised, in very poor health.

With kindest regards and appreciation for your consideration of this bill, I am,
Always cordially yours,

H. ALEXANDER SMITH.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 2, 1955.

Re Joseph G. Ferrara, S. 1416.

Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Your letter of May 27 was received. Application was made for naturalization under Public Law No. 86. However, the Government moved about 2 weeks ago to dismiss his petition on the grounds that he is not eligible, not having acquired legal residence, etc.

The judge has not rendered his decision. However, I am inclined to believe that the judge will dismiss the petition. Therefore, he will be dependent upon the private bill to prevent deportation and to give him the opportunity of becoming a citizen of the United States.

GABRIEL KIRZENBAUM,
Counselor at Law.

Clorinda Perri Sturino—S. 1477, by Senator Douglas

The beneficiary of the bill is a 24-year-old native and citizen of Italy who entered the United States on August 29, 1951, at New York when she was admitted as a United States citizen. Her passport was issued on the basis that she had acquired citizenship through the naturalization of her father prior to her birth. It was subsequently discovered that her father's certificate of naturalization was revoked prior to the beneficiary's birth. She is married to an Italian citizen who is residing in Italy. The error in regard to her citizenship was revealed in the processing of her petition for a nonquota immigrant status for her husband. The beneficiary has a 3-year-old United States citizen child who resides with her in Melrose Park, Ill.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 3, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1477) for the relief of Clorinda Perri Sturino, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service

files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE CLORINDA PERRI STURINO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1477

Clorinda Perri Sturino, a native and citizen of Italy, was born in San Lucido, Cosenza, Italy, on April 1, 1931. She is presently residing at 142 North 21st Avenue, Melrose Park, Ill. On April 29, 1951, the beneficiary married Salvatore Sturino, a native and citizen of Italy, who is presently residing at Castigliano Cosentino, Cosenza, Italy. The beneficiary has one child of this marriage, Domenico Sturino, who was born in the United States on April 1, 1952, and who resides with the beneficiary.

The beneficiary has had no education and at present she is employed as a machine operator by the American Can Co. in Maywood, Ill., at a salary of about \$1.65 per hour. She has no assets either in this country or abroad. The beneficiary's father, mother, brother, and two sisters reside in Italy. She has an uncle residing in Washington, Pa.

Clorinda Perri Sturino's only entry into the United States occurred at New York, N. Y., on August 29, 1951, at which time she was admitted as a United States citizen upon presentation of a United States passport. This passport was issued to her at the office of the United States consulate, Naples, Italy, on the basis that she had acquired United States citizenship at birth by virtue of the naturalization of her father in the United States prior to her birth. Records of this Service establish that while her father, Domenico Perri, had become a citizen by naturalization on June 6, 1918, his naturalization was revoked and the certificate which had been issued canceled on May 11, 1925. As the revocation was prior to the beneficiary's birth, the father was an alien at the time of her birth and, therefore, citizenship could not have been acquired at that time.

Deportation proceedings have been instituted and she has been found deportable from the United States, on the ground that, at the time of her admission to the United States she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigrant visa. An appeal was taken from the order of deportation to the Board of Immigration Appeals which was dismissed on November 16, 1954. She has been granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States but to date has failed to avail herself of that privilege.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
April 7, 1955.

Re S. 1477, Clorinda Perri Sturino

Hon. HARLEY KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: For the information of your committee, please permit me to submit the attached information in support of S. 1477, for the relief of Clorinda Perri Sturino.

The beneficiary of this bill was born in Italy in 1931 and came to the United States in August 1951, having been issued a passport on her claim to United States citizenship by virtue of her father's naturalization and service in the United States Army. Her father was in Italy and himself submitted his naturalization certificate and honorable Army discharge to the American consul in support of his daughter's passport application.

When Mrs. Sturino had been in the United States for about 6 months she applied for a visa petition for her husband, who is in Italy, and it was discovered that Mrs. Sturino's father's United States citizenship had been revoked in 1925. At no time had Mrs. Sturino had any indication that her father's United States citizenship was no longer valid.

Mrs. Sturino's son was born after she came to this country and she has conducted herself in a creditable manner since her arrival here. She is steadily employed and has relatives in Melrose Park, Ill., where she lives.

It is my belief that Mrs. Sturino is worthy of favorable consideration and I hope that S. 1477 may be approved by your committee at an early date.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH,
Melrose Park, Ill., January 12, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to recommend Mrs. Clorinda Sturino, of 142 North 21st Avenue, Melrose Park, Ill.

I have found her to be an industrious person and above reproach.

Any consideration which may be shown her will certainly be given to a worthy person.

Thanking you kindly,

REV. SALVATORE DEBITA, P. S. S. C.,
Pastor.

AMERICAN CAN CO.,
Maywood, Ill., January 14, 1955.

Subject: Clorinda Sturino, Melrose Park, Ill.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Clorinda Sturino has been in the employ of the American Can Co. since June 12, 1952, until the present.

R. C. MUELLER,
Supervisor of Personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
Melrose Park, Ill., January 31, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. Clorinda Perri Sturino has been a resident of the village of Melrose Park, Ill., for the past 3 years and during that time she has been known to be a person of good moral character. She has no police record of any kind.

Any courtesies that can be shown her will be greatly appreciated by the undersigned.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Sincerely,

CHARLES J. CALIENDO,
Chief of Police.

Yee Loy Foo, also known as Loy Foo Yee, or Ted Yee.—S. 1504, by Senators Morse and Neuberger (H. R. 6391, by Mrs. Green of Oregon)

The beneficiary of the bill is a British subject of the Chinese race. He is 23 years old, single, and lives with his father in Portland, Oreg. The beneficiary arrived in the United States on January 5, 1950, at San Francisco, Calif., when he was admitted as a citizen of the United States upon testimony of his father who claimed to be a native-born citizen of the United States. Subsequently it developed that the father had testified falsely and was, in fact, a native and citizen of China. The beneficiary served in the United States Army from January 7, 1953, to December 2, 1954, but he appears ineligible for naturalization because his entry into the United States is not considered as lawful for naturalization purposes.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 23, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Com-

missioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request to the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1504) for the relief of Yee Loy Foo, also known as Loy Foo Yee, or Ted Yee, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Portland, Oreg., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE YEE LOY FOO, ALSO KNOWN AS LOY FOO YEE, OR TED YEE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1504

The beneficiary is a British subject of the Chinese race, born in Kowloon, Hong Kong, China, on September 24, 1931. He is single and lives with his father, Yee Nam Gim, at 209 Northwest Fourth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. He is presently unemployed but is a restaurant worker by occupation. His total assets amount to \$2,100.

The beneficiary's educational background consists of attendance at school in China for 9 years and at high school in Portland, Oreg., for 2 years. His mother and two half brothers live in China and another half brother lives in Portland, Oreg. His last residence abroad was in Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The beneficiary arrived in the United States on January 5, 1950, at San Francisco, Calif., and was admitted as a citizen of the United States upon the testimony of his father, who claimed to be a native-born citizen of the United States. However, subsequently it developed that the father had testified falsely and was, in fact, a native and citizen of China. Warrants of arrest were issued on June 5, 1952, against the beneficiary, his father, and his half brother, Yee Loy Sing, on the charges that at the time of their entries to the United States they were not in possession of valid immigrant visas and that entries were effected by means of false and misleading statements. At the subsequent deportation hearing, the beneficiary, his father, and half brother were ordered deported from the United States on the charge that they were not in possession of immigrant visas at the time of their entries. On March 18, 1953, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered that the deportation of the beneficiary's father and his half brother be suspended and that beneficiary be permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States.

The beneficiary served honorably in the United States Army from January 7, 1953, to December 2, 1954. He has filed an application for naturalization, but he appears ineligible because of the fact that his entry to the United States is not considered a lawful entry for naturalization purposes.

Senator Wayne Morse, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

PORTLAND, OREG., January 20, 1955.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You will find enclosed herewith a letter from Miss Mary C. Harding (a teacher at Cleveland High School in Portland) and a brief regarding the introduction of a private bill in the House and Senate for the relief of Yee Loy Foo, also known as Loy Foo Yee, or Ted Yee, who is applying to be

declared a legal resident of the United States so that he may be eligible for naturalization.

I have known Ted Yee, the applicant, primarily through contact with Miss Harding who is interested in racial minorities in the State of Oregon. Ted Yee originally came to the United States believing that he was entitled to lawful admission as the son of a citizen. It develops that there may be some question on this point, but in the meantime Ted was drafted into the military service of the United States and has just finished his required 2-year term. He has excellent recommendations from his commanding officers and from all who have known him. He is a person of excellent moral character and one who would make an excellent citizen of the United States.

Would you be willing to introduce a private bill in the Senate on this matter? Anything which you can do on behalf of this lad will be appreciated by me.

I am asking Congresswoman Edith Green to take care of the House end of this same bill, and would appreciate your getting in touch with her with reference to this matter, if you see fit.

Very cordially yours,

G. BERNHARD FEDDE.

(Copy of previous letter)

MILWAUKIE, OREG., January 8, 1955.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

417 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

In your recent letter to Oregonians you mentioned having helped several persons to obtain their citizenship. This was gratifying to me in that it gave me hope for a young Chinese man whom I consider to be worthy of such help.

In the fall of 1951 I began teaching a Portland high school class of students who had just arrived from various countries and were eager to learn to use the English language. Among them was a frail-looking lad with a serious, wistful expression who had been in the class part of the previous year. Most of the Chinese boys assumed American names; and this one was Ted Yee, but in the Chinese manner, Yee Loy Foo.

Ted was in my class for a year and a half and a summer session, and lived in my home for a few months. While serving in the Armed Forces during the past 2 years, he corresponded with me regularly and frequently. Throughout the time that we have known him, my family and I have found him holding to very high standards. His personal habits are clean, and he refrains from associating with people who drink or gamble. While in school, he won two scholastic art awards. His former art teacher in Cleveland High School says that he is one of the best students she has ever had because of his ideals and the spiritual qualities which find expression in his paintings. During the months with the Army in Japan he spent much of his time in the hobby center and in trying to advance his education. He is a staunch supporter of American ideals, and I feel would make a loyal citizen. Before his immigration trouble developed, and therefore without any ulterior motive, I heard him express his love and admiration for this country. Ted loves his mother very much, and while in our home he worried about her a great deal because she wrote of certain Communist-incited incidents which frightened her. I suggested that Ted ask his father to bring her from Kowloon to this country. It was when the Immigration and Naturalization Service began investigating Mr. Yee's application to bring his wife to the United States that Ted, the father, and brother were arrested for illegal entry.

Ted and his mother suffered from great deprivation during the Japanese occupation of China; and I see no need for deporting him to a place of continued hunger and lack of opportunity.

I am therefore asking if you will introduce a bill in Congress seeking to have Loy Foo Yee made a legal resident of the United States of America in order that he may apply for naturalization.

I am enclosing similar letters for Mr. Fedde to send to Senator Richard Neuberger and to Congresswoman Edith Green asking that they support you in such action.

I shall deeply appreciate your efforts to help this one who has served the country of his choice to the best of his ability.

Sincerely yours,

MARY C. HARDING,
Miss Mary C. Harding.

Kosmas Vassilios Fournarakis—S. 1513, by Senator Watkins

The beneficiary of the bill is a 50-year-old native and citizen of Greece who last entered the United States as a visitor on January 27, 1951. At the time of entry he was an official representative at the port of New York of the Panhellenic Marine Federation, a Greek seamen's union. In November 1951, his services with the union were terminated and he organized and became president of Angyra, an international society for the aid of Greek seamen.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 18, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the executive assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 1123 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

JUNE 18, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1123) for the relief of Kosmas Vassilios Fournarakis, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

*Executive Assistant to the Commissioner
(In absence of Commissioner).*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE KOSMAS VASSILIOS FOURNARAKIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1123

Kosmas Vassilios Fournarakis, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on July 3, 1904. His last admission to the United States occurred at the port of New York on January 27, 1951, as a visitor for business for a period of 6 months. At the time of entry the alien was an official representative in the port of New York of the Panhellenic Marine Federation (PNO), a Greek seamen's union incorporated in Piraeus, Greece, under the laws of that country. On April 9, 1952, as a result of an investigation which disclosed that the alien was no longer employed as an official representative of that organization, he was advised that the previous extension of temporary stay granted him to June 22, 1952, was revoked, and that he had 30 days to depart from the United States. This was later extended to February 15, 1953.

The record shows that in November 1951, the Panhellenic Marine Federation directed that the alien's services be terminated. On February 8, 1952, he was advised that he was being replaced by another representative of that organization and that he was being recalled to Greece. He continued to remain in this country and organized and became president of Angyra, an international society for the aid of Greek seamen.

While employed by the Panhellenic Marine Federation, the alien received a salary of \$375 per month. His duties required him to act in the interests of Greek seamen arriving in this country. As president of Angyra he receives a salary of \$250 a month. He has no one in the United States who is dependent upon him for support. He is married and his wife, together with her daughter and son, aged 20 and 17, respectively, reside in Greece. He has stated that he contributes regularly to their support; that they have some property in Greece; and that his wife is an obstetrician.

Senator Arthur V. Watkins, the author of the bill, has submitted the following memorandum in connection with the case:

JULY 1, 1954.

Subject: S. 1123, for the relief of Kosmas Vassilios Fournarakis.

The purpose of this bill is to permit Mr. Fournarakis to regularize his status in the United States so that he will be in a position to carry out more effectively his duties as president of the Greek-American International Society for Aid to Greek Seamen (Angyra). Mr. Fournarakis is considered essential to the continued development of the society, which is of substantial value in combating Communist influence among Greek seamen both in the United States and abroad. Both in his private capacity and as president of Angyra, Mr. Fournarakis has demonstrated his highly pro-American sentiments on numerous occasions. Because of the high esteem in which Mr. Fournarakis is held by Greek seamen generally, and because of the dynamic and constructive leadership which he has demonstrated in guiding Angyra and using it as an effective weapon in the struggle against communism among Greek seamen, it is felt that the regularization of his status and his continued residence in this country is warranted.

Rosita A. Jocsan—S. 1517, by Senator Eastland—

The beneficiary of the bill is a 25-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands who last entered the United States as a visitor on February 15, 1953. She entered to visit her sister who was then residing in Honolulu. She now resides in Maryland with her sister and brother-in-law who is a member of the staff of Adm. Arthur Radford, Joint Chief of Staff. She is dependent upon her sister and brother-in-law for support.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 11, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3054 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

JUNE 11, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3054) for the relief of Rosita A. Jocsan, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Services files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the Philippine quota.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ROSITA ARCENA JOCSON, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3054

Rosita A. Jocsan, whose true name appears to be Rosita A. Jocsan, was born in Niac, Cavite, Philippine Islands, on September 28, 1929. Her last residence abroad was in the Philippine Islands. She entered the United States at Honolulu, T. H., on February 15, 1953, when she was admitted as a visitor for the purpose of visiting her sister, Mrs. Eusebia Miguelino, then residing in Honolulu. She has received extensions of stay until August 15, 1954.

Miss Jocsan resided in Honolulu, T. H., from February 15, 1953, until July 9, 1953, and moved to her present address, 4930 Neptune Avenue, Glass Manor, Md., where she continues to reside with her sister and brother-in-law, the latter being a member of the staff of Adm. Arthur Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Miss Jocsan is unmarried and has no one dependent upon her for support. She has one sister in the United States. Her married brother lives in the Philippine Islands. She was employed as a dressmaker until departing for the United States where she is being supported by her brother-in-law, Chief Steward Elias Miguelino.

Senator James O. Eastland, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

MARCH 1, 1954.

The Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: I am writing you on behalf of a Philippine national who is anxious to become a citizen of the United States.

Her name is Rosita Arcena Jocson and she is 24 years old. She is the unmarried sister-in-law of Chief Steward Elias Miguelino, United States Navy, who is attached to the staff of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rosita Jocson at the present time is in this country on a temporary visitor's visa. She is living with her sister and brother-in-law, Chief Miguelino, both of whom are United States citizens and own a home at 4930 Neptune Avenue, Glass Manor, Md.

Chief Miguelino has served in the United States Navy since October 1930 and has been on Admiral Radford's staff for 4½ years. I have known him personally for about 18 months and am convinced his loyalty to the United States is unquestioned.

I will deeply appreciate your introducing on behalf of Rosita Jocson a private relief bill to make her a citizen of the United States.

Sincerely,

MEANS JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Commander, United States Navy.

MARCH 3, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Rosita A. Jocson was born in Naic, Cavite, Philippine Islands, on September 28, 1929. She first entered United States territory at Honolulu, T. H., on February 15, 1953, on a visitor's visa. She was granted an extension in Honolulu on August 14, 1953, and a second extension in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1954.

Rosita Jocson is the sister of my wife, Eusebia J. Miguelino. Both my wife and I are United States citizens. Rosita's brother, Jose Jocson, is a chief steward in the United States Navy and is now living at 17 Porter, San Francisco, Calif. He has served in the Navy about 24 years and is also a United States citizen. I have known Rosita since 1936. Both her mother and father died, leaving her an orphan at the age of 7. After that she lived with and was supported by my wife, who was approximately 12 years older. Since my marriage to Rosita's sister in 1938 I have also contributed to her support, including sending her to a dressmaker's school. She lived with my wife in the Philippines continuously until she was about 17 years of age, at which time my wife joined me, after the war, in California in 1946, and Rosita was unable to accompany her. In September 1949 I reported for duty in Honolulu on the staff of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, who at that time was commander in chief, Pacific, and is now Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I am on Admiral Radford's staff at the present time, having served with him continuously since September 1940. Rosita joined my wife and me in Honolulu on February 15, 1953, and has remained with us since that time. We are now living together at a home which I recently purchased at 4930 Neptune Avenue, Glass Manor, Md.

Because of the fact that Rosita's parents died when she was so young my wife has actually been more of a mother than a sister to her. We are both most anxious that she not be again separated from our family when the current extension to her entrance visa expires in July of this year. Because of the circumstances recited above, unusually strong family ties have developed between the three of us, and it would be an extreme personal hardship for all of us should it become necessary for Rosita to leave. Also, Rosita is completely dependent on me and my wife for her support at this time.

During her stay in this country, Rosita has come to love the United States and desires above everything else to become a citizen. I am certain that she will make a good one, as well as a loyal one.

ELIAS MIGUELINO,
Chief Steward, United States Navy.

The above statement by my husband is hereby certified to be a true statement of the facts:

EUSEBIA J. MIGUELINO.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,
Washington, March 3, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Rosita A. Joeson, a Philippine national, is the unmarried sister-in-law of Chief Steward Elias Miguelino, USN, presently attached to my staff. Chief Miguelino has served continuously in the United States Navy since October 1930 and has been attached to my staff for the past 4½ years. Both Chief Miguelino and his wife, Eusebia J. Miguelino, are United States citizens.

Rosita A. Joeson entered United States territory at Honolulu, T. H., on February 15, 1953, on a visitor's visa. She was granted an extension of her visitor's visa in Honolulu in August of 1953, and a second extension in Washington, D. C., on January 20 of this year. At the present time she is living in the home of Chief and Mrs. Miguelino, a home recently purchased by them, at 4930 Neptune Avenue, Glass Manor, Md.

It is my understanding that Rosita's mother and father died when she was a very young girl and that since that time Mrs. Miguelino has assumed practically full responsibility for her welfare and education. She has been to Rosita during this time more of a mother than a sister. Chief Miguelino, since his marriage to Rosita's sister, has contributed largely to her support and sent her to a dressmaker's school. At the present time Rosita is making her home with and is completely dependent on, Chief and Mrs. Miguelino. Because of the unusually strong family ties it would be an extreme personal hardship should it become necessary for this family to be separated.

Mr. Radford and I have known Rosita Joeson since her arrival in Honolulu in February 1953. We both feel that she is a young lady of excellent character and that she will make a good, loyal citizen.

ARTHUR RADFORD.

Miss Young Hi Yun—S. 1612, by Senator Byrd

The beneficiary of the bill is a 29-year-old native and citizen of Korea who last entered the United States at Anchorage, Alaska, on March 16, 1949, as a student. She has attended Goshen College, Goshen, Ind.; Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.; Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.; and Concord College, Athens, W. Va. She is presently pursuing a course at Duke University in medical record library science. There is a great shortage of trained medical record librarians in the United States and their technical services are essential to medical institutions and the need for such librarians is acute. The beneficiary's parents are deceased.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 15, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3733 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

DECEMBER 15, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3733) for the relief of Miss Young Hi Yun, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Norfolk, Va., office which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent resident in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. It may be noted that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require the payment of a head tax.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota of Korea.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING YOUNG HI YUN, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3733

Young Hi Yun, a Korean citizen, was born in Seoul, Korea, on March 5, 1926. Her last residence abroad was Seoul, Korea. She entered the United States at Anchorage, Alaska, on March 16, 1949, where she was admitted as a student for the purpose of attending Goshen College, Goshen, Ind. This is her only entry into the United States. She received extensions of stay, the last of which expires on February 18, 1955. Miss Yun attended Goshen College from September 1949 to June 1950; Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., from September 1950 to June 1951; Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., from September 1952 to March 1953; and Concord College, Athens, W. Va., from September 1953 to June 1954. She was employed by the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. for a period of 1 month in the summer of 1950 at a salary of \$270 per month. She was also employed by the King Typographic Co., Oriental Section, Times Square, New York, N. Y., for about 6 months in 1951-52 at a salary of \$140 per month and was employed by the American Council of Learned Society, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of translating English grammar books into Korean for 5 months in 1953 at a salary of \$350 per month. She receives \$100 per month from her family in Seoul, Korea. Dr. Jack Witten, of the Jack Witten Foundation, North Tazewell, Va., sponsor of beneficiary, also contributes to her support and welfare while she is in the United States.

The beneficiary had been married to Kong Bok Lee who subsequently divorced her in the United States. Mr. Lee is a teacher in the Army Language Center, Monterey, Calif. The beneficiary has 2 brothers and 1 nephew, Tai Sung Chung, in the United States. Tai Sung Chung is also the beneficiary of a private bill sponsored by Dr. Jack Witten of North Tazewell, Va. She has two brothers residing in Seoul, Korea. Miss Yun has had 13 years of formal education prior to coming to the United States.

Dr. Jack Witten, of the Jack Witten Foundation, Tazewell, Va., who sponsors the beneficiary, has devoted his life to educating homeless boys and girls. It was brought to his attention that the beneficiary was a person who required assistance in order to continue her education. He thereupon took it upon himself to offer his services as sponsor. Dr. Witten's work in the foundation bearing his name was featured in an article of recent issue of Reader's Digest, a nationally known magazine.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

DUKE UNIVERSITY, DUKE HOSPITAL,
Durham, N. C., June 17, 1955.

Re Young Hi Yun, private bill S. 1612
Senator HARRY F. BYRD,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Miss Young Hi Yun registered at Duke, September 23, 1954, as a full-time student in our course for medical record librarians. She is scheduled to complete this work around October 15, 1955.

She has shown herself to be an exceptionally good student and ranks high among her classmates. She has done this in spite of a language handicap. Those who supervise her work are confident that she will be an asset to this field of work.

There is a great paucity of trained medical record librarians in this country. High standards of medical care in hospitals cannot be maintained in the absence of a properly functioning medical records library.

Hospitals, both large and small, are constantly seeking persons trained in this field. The number being graduated each year is very small and it appears that it will be many years before an adequate number of these people will be available.

In the light of the above I wholeheartedly endorse private bill S. 1612 and sincerely feel that others in the field of hospital administration would want this legislation to be enacted.

Sincerely yours,

J. MINETREE PYNE,
Assistant Superintendent.

CONCORD COLLEGE,
Athens, W. Va., June 18, 1955.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
*Senator of the United States,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I am writing on behalf of a young Korean woman, Young Hi Yun, who is applying for citizenship under private bill S. 1612. As Young Hi was a student here during the year 1953-54, I came to know her well—her problems, her sorrows and her hopes. I found that she had her full share of each. The death of her father and then of her mother during her early teens shattered her world, and the war and many other family and personal problems have been an obstacle in building it back together. I can truly testify that during the past 2 years that I have known her, she has centered her hopes for the future in becoming a citizen of the United States. I know that she has spent hours and hours of time and effort in her attempt to accomplish this aim.

The attitudes and behavior which I observed in her speak well for her potential as a citizen. She was hard working and intelligent in her approach to her academic work as well as her other responsibilities. She was courteous, thoughtful, and considerate in her dealings with others and always did more than her share. She was scrupulously neat and clean in her housekeeping. To me, she seems a serious-minded young woman of culture and industry who has a great need to settle, to earn—to belong.

I have no hesitancy in giving her my wholehearted recommendation. Further, I would be glad to do whatever else I am able to do to help her cause.

Sincerely,

DAMARIS WILSON, *Dean of Women.*

Senator HARRY F. BYRD,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DUKE HOSPITAL, *Durham, N. C.*

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I am writing on behalf of Miss Young Hi Yun whom I have had as a student in physiology. Miss Yun is currently enrolled in the medical record librarian course offered by the Duke School of Medicine. Miss Yun has made a fine record and is hard working, extremely conscientious, and of a high order of intellectual ability.

The work for which she is now training is a vital one to medicine since efficient and meaningful records of hospital care and treatment constitute one of the best means of evaluation of treatment which we have. There is a shortage of persons trained in this specialty in the country and the current number of people training in this field is far too low to satisfy demand and actual need.

In addition Miss Yun has lost her parents during the Communist activities in Korea and has no home or possessions in Korea to which to return. She is most anxious to stay in this country and serve in the capacity for which she is being trained. Her immediate supervisors have strongly praised her work, interest, and ability and I know that as a foreign student, with language barriers in a technical course, that she consistently was in the top 5 students in a class of 101 selected students in nursing and record library science.

May I strongly urge you to support whatever measures are necessary for her to remain in this country, especially support of private bill S. 1612 introduced March 30, 1955.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD G. STUART, Ph. D.,
Instructor in Physiology.

MAY 27, 1955.

Senator HARRY F. BYRD,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I thank you again for your kind introduction of private bill (S. 1612) for the relief of Miss Young Hi Yun.

I would like to offer you further personal background of Miss Yun in order to expedite the passing this bill as soon as possible.

She is anxious to stay in this country because her parents passed away, and all properties, including house, were lost and destroyed during the war in Korea. This means that Miss Yun has no home to go back to in Korea. She is now taking

a special training course on medical record library science which this Nation needs very badly. As you probably know, this is a new field of medical science which takes a vital role in aiding, not only patients, but also the doctors and their research work. She has proved that she is an honest, sincere, and most industrious person and I am sure that she will make a good citizen for this country in the future.

I should be most grateful if you give her special consideration at this time.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JACK N. WITTEN, M D.

Cheuk Wa Leung and Camilla Ying Ling Leung—S. 1716, by Senator Lehman

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 41-year-old husband and his 37-year-old wife. He is a native and citizen of China and she is a native of Hong Kong and citizen of China by marriage. Both of them resided in Hong Kong prior to entering the United States, which entry was made at Honolulu on January 21, 1953, when they were admitted as visitors. He has a master of science degree in engineering from the University of Michigan and is presently employed by the General Electric Co. The beneficiaries are expecting the birth of a child soon.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 23, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE.

Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1716) for the relief of Cheuk Wa Leung and his wife, Camilla Ying Ling Leung, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Buffalo, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fees. It also directs that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE CHEUK WA LEUNG AND CAMILLA YING LING LEUNG,
BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1716

The beneficiary, Cheuk Wa Leung, a native and citizen of China, was born on April 12, 1914. His wife, Camilla Ying Ling Leung, a native of Hong Kong and a citizen of China by marriage, was born on December 5, 1917. Mr. Leung was previously in the United States from 1934 to 1937 as a student. Both beneficiaries last entered the United States at Honolulu, T. H., on January 21, 1953 at which time they were admitted as visitors for 6 months. They have received extensions of stay, the last of which expired on April 18, 1955.

Both beneficiaries resided in Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, prior to their entry to the United States. Mr. Leung has a master of science degree in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan. He also studied at the Marconi School of Wireless Communication in London, England. He is presently employed by the General Electric Co., Clyde, N. Y., as an electronics engineer at an annual salary of \$6,160. Mrs. Leung, presently a housewife, attended Lingnan University in Canton, China, and the Pratt School of Business in New York, N. Y.

The beneficiaries reside at 59½ Phelps Street, Lyons, N. Y. They have no children, however, Mrs. Leung is expecting a child in October, 1955. Their assets

include a 1954 Plymouth automobile valued at \$2,000; household furnishings valued at \$2,500 and cash savings of about \$2,000. They each have one sister residing in the United States. The fathers of both beneficiaries are deceased; their mothers reside in Hong Kong.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

APRIL 12, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

1. I am a national of the Republic of China and the holder of Passport No. GU18454, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, dated June 21, 1952, and valid by the second extension until December 20, 1956. I was born on April 12, 1914, in Canton, China, which is now occupied by the Communists.

My wife, Camilla Ying Ling Leung, who is with me, is also a national of the Republic of China by marriage. She holds Passport No. GU18453 which was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the same time that I received mine and which is also valid until December 20, 1956.

My present residence is 59½ Phelps Street, Lyons, N. Y., and I am employed as an electronics engineer by the General Electric Co. at their Germanium Transistor Plant in Clyde, N. Y. This is my primary source of income.

Others of our kin who reside in the United States are Mrs. Sylvia Li, a sister of mine, who resides at 1760 Browning Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. My wife also has a sister, Mrs. Florence Loo who resides at 3900 Greystone Avenue, New York 63, N. Y.

2. On October 30, 1952, I and my wife were issued nonimmigrant visas Nos. 193 and 194 by the United States consulate at Hong Kong. These bear Visitor Entry Permits Nos. V1505931 and V1505932, respectively. We entered the United States at Honolulu on January 21, 1953.

3. Before coming to the United States, I was employed by the Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of International General Electric Co. in Hong Kong from 1947 to 1953. (A copy of the letter certifying to the correctness of this statement is attached—exhibit A.)

Andersen, Meyer & Co. in Hongkong was the last International General Electric Co. agent in the China area when it was closed down because of the embargo in effect during the Korean conflict. Since my work had been in the X-ray field for this company, I felt that this would be a good time to secure further training and thus sought permission for study at the home plant of General Electric in the United States. In addition to seeking training at General Electric Co., I made an arrangement with the Picker X-ray Corp. in May 7, 1953, to study their product as an employee.

To make this possible the Picker X-ray Corp. sent a visa petition to the New York City Immigration Office for permission to give me employment. This permission was granted and I worked for them from May to October of 1953. (A copy of a letter from this corporation stating this employment and my character is attached—exhibit B.)

Because of my extensive education and broad experience in electronics over and above my work in X-ray, on November 18, 1953, I was offered a position by the General Electric Co. as an electronics engineer in their new germanium transistor plant located in Clyde, N. Y. On December 24, 1953, I applied to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, for permission to accept this offer. Not knowing the procedures necessary to accomplish this request I have used the services of Mr. Simon J. Hauser of the law firm of Nordlinger, Reigelman, Benetar & Charney to insure that I satisfy any requirements which the Immigration Service may expect from me. This firm is located in New York City. In January 1954 I was informed both by my attorney and the officials at the Immigration Service that my application would be granted as a matter of routine though it might take sometime. On January 19, 1954, I received a letter from the General Electric Co. saying that their company counsel had checked with Mr. Lindsey of the New York Immigration Office and it was verbally confirmed that I could be employed without immediate written approval of the Immigration Service. (A copy of the certifying letter is attached—exhibit C.) It is my understanding that when the written confirmation of the verbal approval for employment given above is received, my status will come under Public Law 535.

My wife's present status is still that of a visitor. Her application for an extension of temporary stay was forwarded to the Immigration Service office in Syracuse, N. Y., in February 1955 and is being processed.

4. One of my main reasons for seeking permanent residence in the United States is that by education and experience I can fill a need for trained electronic personnel of which there is a vast need in United States industry at the present time. This skill has a twofold value in that my training can be used to its fullest extent in this country whereas as an enemy of Communist China I can seek employment in only the limited areas held by Nationalist China or in Hong Kong. Since industry requiring my talent is extremely limited in those areas the available jobs generally do not require using my training or experience.

My technical education started with the study of civil engineering at Lingnan University, Canton, China from 1932 to 1934. In the same year I came to the United States and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., receiving the degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering in 1936. Continuing postgraduate work at the same school I received a degree of master of science in electrical engineering in 1937. (Photocopies of these diplomas are attached—exhibit D and E.) Leaving the United States in the summer of 1937 I entered the Marconi School of Wireless Communication in England where I completed both the regular and advanced courses in wireless communication. (A copy of the certifying letter is attached—exhibit F.) Since completing my formal education I have had 17 years of experience in the field of electronics and electrical engineering. (A résumé of this experience is attached—exhibit G.)

My wife studied at Lingnan University, Canton, China, for 1 year prior to World War II. In 1946 she came to the United States and entered the Pratt School of Business in New York City completing the bookkeeping course in 1947. (A copy of letter of certificate attached—exhibit H.)

My second main reason for seeking permanent residence in the United States is because of my status as an undesirable by the Communist Government of China. This comes about because of the close relationship both my wife and I had with the Nationalist Government of China and the United States Government during World War II. For example I was employed from 1942 to 1944 by the Central Radio Manufacturing Works of the Nationalist Chinese Government located in Kweilin, China as design and development engineer in charge of transmitter design. When the plant was closed due to Japanese enemy action my services were transferred to the United States Office of War Information as the senior radio engineer in charge of communication equipment, maintenance, and repair. This operation was located in Kunming, China, where I was working for the remainder of the war. (A copy of letter certifying as to my services and character in this position is attached—exhibit I.)

In like manner my wife served first the Nationalist Government and then in 1944 began work with the American Information Service (Office of War Information, China Division) at Kweilin, China. (See exhibit J and K attached.) This service ceased because of Japanese action and on reaching Kunming she worked for the Advance Planning Division, Engineering Section, Headquarters Service of Supply, United States Forces, China Theater from October 1944 to July 1945. (See exhibit L attached.) From July 1945 to V-J Day she was employed by the United States Office of Strategic Service, Engineering Section. Her immediate superior was Lt. William Moore. Certification of this service will be made on request by Dr. James Henry, Post Office Box 196, Nokomis, Fla., who also served in this office at that time.

Due to these activities in the Second World War, and our political beliefs, we are classified as highly undesirable persons by the Communist regime in China and, should we return to our native land, we would either be persecuted and our lives be endangered, or be forced to work against our will for the Communist cause. With the reasons given above, we desire to be granted permanent residence status.

5. In January 1955, I discussed with Mr. Simon J. Hauser, my attorney at New York City whether we are qualified to apply under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 or not. His reply was: "The present attitude of the Immigration Service at New York is that Hong Kong would be considered a 'country of last residence,' within the meaning of the first sentence of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Thus, if you were from Hong Kong it is quite possible that your application for admission for permanent residence under that section would be denied because you would not be subject to 'persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion,' if you return there." This indicates that I have tried other administrative means of relief without any success.

6. We have never been convicted of an offense under State or Federal law in the United States.

7. We have never been engaged in any activities and never had any associations and never belonged to any organizations which might be interpreted or alleged to be injurious to the American public interest.

8. Besides the number of certifying letters mentioned above and attached as exhibits, I enclose herewith as exhibit M a letter from the General Electric Co. describing my employment with them and the nature of the work on which I am employed.

I am also enclosing in particular two character reference letters as exhibits N and O. The first is from Mr. Fred N. Emens who has known me since 1937 and the other is from the minister of our church, the Reverend John Whallon. Other letters of reference have been solicited and will be forwarded as soon as received.

We cannot thank you enough for the kindness you have shown by your interest in our behalf. Everything you have done and what you are still doing for us is very greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

CHEUK WA LEUNG.

P. S.—On page 7 I spoke of other letters of reference, that I had solicited from old friends of mine living in various part of the country, but had not received these letters at the time of completion of my "To whom it may concern" letter of explanation.

Just before mailing my exhibits to Washington I received, in the mail, additional letters of reference which I made mention to above. In the first part of this letter I explained about exhibits A through O, and will now identify the additional letters as exhibits P through U.

Exhibit P, which is dated March 21, 1955, is written by Donald H. Kariher, who is my wife's doctor. She has been under his care since becoming pregnant. We are expecting our new arrival in a few months and I am certainly hoping that my wife's immigration status will be straightened out before the baby is born. As stated previously, her present status is still that of a visitor, but her application for an extension of temporary stay was forwarded to the Immigration Service office in Syracuse, N. Y., in February 1955, and is in the stage of processing.

Exhibit Q is not a new letter but since I have several extra copies I thought you might want to see it. It is the letter from General Electric dated November 18, 1953, offering me my present position in GE's branch located in Clyde, N. Y.; as indicated in exhibit M, I accepted this position and have been working there for the past 14 months.

Exhibit R is dated March 27, 1955, and is from Rev. Cyril Hirst of Mountain View, Calif. Reverend Hirst knew me for several years when I lived in Hong Kong and also while I resided in the United States.

Exhibit S is dated March 28, 1955, and is written by James M. Henry. Mr. Henry was president of Lingnan University in Canton, China, from 1924 to 1927; provost from 1927 to 1950, and the American director at 150 Fifth Avenue in New York City, from 1950 to 1952. He has known both my wife and I for over 10 years and knew of my wife's service with the Office of Strategic Services in China during 1944, 1945, and 1946. The photostatic copy showing the signature is not very plain so I have copied it to enhance greater legibility.

Exhibit T is dated March 29, 1955, and is from Arthur R. Knipp who knew us in Canton, China. Mr. Knipp was professor of physics at Lingnan University (formerly Canton Christian College) for many years. He and his wife attended our wedding in Hong Kong and have known us for many years.

Exhibit U is dated March 30, 1955, and is from Roy H. Misner. This letter was written to Hubert T. Taylor who is assisting me in preparing the proper data for congressional consideration. Mr. Misner has known my wife and I since February 1954. We have been together many times, both while attending church and socially.

EXHIBIT A

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,
Manila, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1953.

ADMISSION OFFICE,
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: This will confirm that Mr. C. W. Leung was employed by the subsidiary of this company in Hong Kong, Messrs. Andersen Meyer & Co. Ltd.,

from 1947 until early 1953. Mr. Leung was employed in the capacity of sales engineer on behalf of our X-ray and medical products operation in that territory and during this period proved himself conscientious and hard-working employee with above average ability in engineering. His duties included supervision of the installation and service of all X-ray and medical equipment sold in this territory.

Yours very truly,

WM. B. STOCKS,
Far East Field Representative.

EXHIBIT O

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Lyons, N. Y., March 27, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern;

I am very pleased to be asked to write a general letter of reference for Mr. and Mrs. Cheuk Wa Leung. Since they came to Lyons just a year ago, they have been active in our church, uniting with us in full membership in November 1954.

During these months in which we have come to know them, in the church, in their home, and in our own home, we have come to love them in a very real way. The sincerity of their Christian faith and the way in which they have made themselves a part of this country and its people is something that I have found very thrilling.

I am not speaking only for myself and my wife. I speak for the very many people of our church who have come to know the Leungs. As far as I am concerned, let us do everything we can to find people with the spirit and wonderful character of Cheuk and Camilla Leung; and having found them, in whatever corner of the world, let us do everything we can to bring them to America; and then to keep them here.

In all sincerity,

JOHN M. WHALLON.

EXHIBIT N

POINT PLEASANT BRANCH,
Rochester 22, N. Y., March 25, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern;

My wife and I have known Cheuk-wa Leung and his wife Camilla longer than any other United States citizen insofar as we can determine. Our friendship with Cheuk first started when we all became acquainted as students while attending the University of Michigan in early 1937. Finding that we had mutual interests as engineering students and having similar interests in music our friendship developed to the extent that Cheuk visited our home on vacations, counseled freshman students with me at the university, sponsored orientation sessions, attended concerts together and so on. From this a lasting association took place that has not been interrupted except for the World War II years when he was chased into the interior of China by the Japanese forces. Both before and after this period we corresponded regularly about a wide variety of subjects such as philosophy of living, Christianity, living in China, ways of making a living, business, and, of course, our families. In like manner we exchanged gifts particularly during the Christmas season.

Camilla, of course, we never knew personally except by mail until she first came to the United States to attend school in 1946. We first learned to know her through pictures and letters (both Cheuk and I are confirmed amateur photographers), yet it was as though we had had direct personal contact. This correspondence started with her marriage to Cheuk-wa in January 1941. Her gifts to our children started soon after and continued after the war to the present time. Her outlook as is Cheuk's very much like ours in respect to democratic thought, the rights of the common man, and other concepts stemming from Christian belief. This is no doubt due to their Christian family background and education in both British and American schools.

Since Cheuk and Camilla came back to the United States in 1953, we have regularly visited together at least 1 to 2 weekends each month and our friendship has steadily grown through this period. It is a most pleasant relationship. We think their character is above reproach and both my wife and I are looking forward to being godparents to a coming Chinese-American baby citizen.

As a matter of interest in checking my status, I am manager, industrial engineering department, Wollensak Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., and also a major, United States Army Ordnance Corps, Reserve, Serial No. O-375628.

Very truly yours,

FRED M. EMENS.

EXHIBIT T

THE WYMAN PARK,
Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1955.

Subject: Mr. and Mrs. Cheuk-Wa Leung, 59½ Phelps Street, Lyons, N. Y.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Cheuk-Wa Leung, having known them when I was resident in Canton, China. My residing in south China was because of being professor of physics at Lingnan University (formerly Canton Christian College) during 1910 to 1951 (except for furlough and for war interruptions). Mr. Leung studied in the Lingnan Middle School on the Lingnan University campus before coming to this country for college study.

I was glad of the opportunity to see Mr. Leung at odd times when I had occasion to go from Canton to Hong Kong. This was when he was on the staff of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. He sometimes came to see me at my home on the Lingnan campus when he came to Canton on business. My wife and I were happy to be able to attend the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Leung in Hong Kong. We were acquainted with Mrs. Leung's brother and also with her sister and brother-in-law. Last September my wife and I were happy to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Leung in our home when they were passing through Baltimore.

I know Mr. Cheuk-Wa Leung to be a man of sterling character. He has high standards of conduct, he is thoroughly trustworthy, and he has had excellent professional study and experience. I feel sure that he and Mrs. Leung will be an asset to this country.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR R. KNIPP.

The files of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary also contained the following information:

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,
CLYDE PLANT,
Clyde, N. Y., March 31, 1955.

Mr. HUBERT T. TAYLOR,
Washington 20, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We were very pleased to learn that you are assisting C. WaLeung by the introduction of a bill in his behalf. His training and experience is such that he is an extremely valuable employee, hence we share his desire for permanent status.

In addition to his bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of Michigan he came to us with 5½ years experience with our Hong Kong affiliate, Andersen Meyers & Co. In his 14 months in the General Electric Co. in Clyde, N. Y., he has made good use of this training and experience. He has made important contributions in the fields of semiconductor transistors and rectifiers.

The importance of transistors and rectifiers to our national welfare is best shown by the extreme interest that our Defense Department shows in the development and application of these devices. Of course, Mr. Leung cannot now work in areas where classified work is done; but he has been very useful in the purely commercial design and production activity which is so essential to assure a plentiful supply.

He has been an asset both at work and in the community. We feel that he would make a good United States citizen.

Very truly yours,

R. A. YORK,
Manager, Diode and Rectifier Engineering,
Semiconductor Products Section, Clyde Plant.

EXHIBIT U

BALDWINVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1955.

Mr. HERBERT T. TAYLOR,
*National Association of Deputy United States Marshals,
 United States Marshal's Office, New Courthouse,
 Washington 1, D. C.*

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Cheuk Wa Leung has informed me of your efforts to help him obtain permission to remain permanently in the United States. May I thank you for your consideration in his behalf.

Cheuk and I became acquainted when he was hired at General Electric in February 1954. Since that time I have met his wife, Camilla, have been entertained in their home, gone on picnics with them, attended church with them and, of course, have entertained them in our home. If you know them as well as I do, you will agree that they are wonderful people to know. In addition to that, Cheuk is an exceptionally capable engineer and a man who gains the respect of fellow workers and friends.

Knowing about Cheuk's experiences in China, I have, of course, discussed with him many subjects, including the influence of communism on China and the United States. Both he and Camilla have impressed me as being humbly grateful for the privilege of being in the United States, and they have also impressed me as being loyal to our form of democracy, and I would not hesitate to take them into my confidence on any matter.

Even though I have known them for a relatively short time, I do not hesitate to say that I believe they are the kind of people we would not only welcome as citizens, but the kind we need as citizens. They are honest, sincere, grateful, and are willing to work for others as well as for themselves.

May I again thank you for going out of your way to help these people obtain permission to remain permanently in the United States. You may use this letter as you wish if it will help Cheuk and Camilla.

May I also tell you that I have had the pleasure of meeting your sister and her family on one of the above-mentioned picnics and have enjoyed their friendship very much. It is a pleasure and a consolation to me to know that there are folks like you who are doing so much to help others.

Very truly yours,

ROY H. MISNER,

*Technical Products Department, General Electric Co., Electronics Park,
 Syracuse, N. Y.*

S. 1732, by Senator Douglas

Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and Antyro Panagiotis Lalos—The beneficiaries of the bill are a 50-year-old husband and his 46-year-old wife who are natives and citizens of Greece. The husband had been injured by a bomb blast when he was a prisoner of the Germans in World War II and he was permitted to come to the United States as a visitor to obtain medical treatment. His wife was also permitted to enter the United States as a visitor when an operation was decided upon. He arrived in New York on May 23, 1947, and she arrived at New York on December 18, 1947. Since their arrival they have had two children born in the United States. The beneficiaries have nothing to return to in Greece. The Germans, followed by the Communists, looted and destroyed all their property. As a result of war injuries, the male beneficiary is practically deaf. He runs a small clothes-cleaning shop and his wife works as a seamstress. In 1951 the Immigration and Naturalization Service granted suspension of deportation to them but Congress failed to take favorable action.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 2, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington D. C., June 2, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1732) for the relief of Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and his wife, Antyro Panagiotis Lalos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon the payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE PANAGIOTIS NICOLAS LALOS AND HIS WIFE, ANTYRO
PANAGIOTIS LALOS, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1732

Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos was born at Atishoron, Gortinia, Tripoli, Greece, on July 17, 1905. Antyro Panagiotis Lalos was born at Halkis, Erisa Island, Greece, on November 14, 1908. The beneficiaries are citizens of Greece. They were married at Halkis, Erisa Island, Greece, on July 14, 1946. They have two children, Joanna, born at Fayetteville, N. C., on February 11, 1948, and Toulia, born at Joliet, Ill., on March 13, 1949. The beneficiaries and their dependent children reside at 3539 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill., where Mr. Lalos operates a tailor and cleaning shop. Mr. Lalos attended grade school for 6 years and high school for 2 years in Greece. Mrs. Lalos attended grade school in Greece for 3 years. The male beneficiary has been earning a net income of about \$1,000 per year at his cleaning establishment. The female beneficiary is employed as a finishing sewer at Hart, Schaffner & Marx, 720 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., earning \$60 weekly. Their total assets consist of a savings account of about \$6,000. Mr. Lalos has 3 brothers and a sister residing in Greece. His closest relative in the United States is a cousin. Mrs. Lalos has 2 brothers and a sister residing in Greece and a brother residing in Mexico. She has no close relatives in the United States.

The male beneficiary arrived in the United States at New York, N. Y., on May 23, 1947, and was admitted as a visitor. The female beneficiary arrived in the United States at New York, N. Y., on December 18, 1947, and was admitted as a visitor to April 1, 1948. Mr. Lalos was granted extensions of stay to May 23, 1948. Deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiaries on February 5, 1951, on the ground that after admission as temporary visitors they remained longer than the period for which they were admitted. On April 23, 1951, the Immigration and Naturalization Service granted suspension of deportation, and their cases were referred to the Congress. No action was taken by the Congress on the beneficiaries' applications for suspension of deportation. On September 24, 1953, the beneficiaries were granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States. There is apparently no administrative relief available at this time.

The male beneficiary served in the Greek Navy from 1925 to 1927. He is not required to be registered under the Selective Service Act.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
April 27, 1955.

Re S. 1732, Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos, Antyro Panagiotis Lalos.

Hon. HARLEY KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: In support of S. 1732, for the relief of Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and his wife, Antyro Panagiotis Lalos, please find information for the consideration of your committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Lalos are Greek nationals and have two minor United States citizen children who would be destitute if their parents were deported. Mr. Lalos was permitted to come to the United States for medical treatment for an injury he suffered during the invasion by the Germans of Salonika, Greece, and Mrs. Lalos was permitted to join him when it was determined he should undergo surgery.

This couple applied for suspension of deportation and although their case was referred to Congress with the recommendation by the Attorney General that suspension be granted, no action was taken by Congress, and subsequently an order of deportation was entered.

Mr. and Mrs. Lalos are self-supporting and are able to adequately provide for their children here in the United States. What property Mr. Lalos formerly owned in Greece was totally destroyed by the Gestapo and subsequently the Communist guerillas, so that he and his family would suffer great hardship should he and Mrs. Lalos be compelled to leave this country.

I sincerely hope your committee will find it possible to favorably report S. 1732 to permit Mr. and Mrs. Lalos to remain in the United States with their minor children.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

[OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

No. 2280

RESPONSIBLE DECLARATION

We the undersigned:

(1) Regular Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry Angelos Coletsos, domicile 33, Makrygianni Street, Athens, and

(2) A Class Police Inspector Constantine Papaspyrou, domicile 37, J. Drossopoulou Street, Athens, do hereby responsibly declare in cognizance of the consequence of the law on false statement, that Panagiotis Lalos of Nicolas and of Jane, 50 years old, native of Atsicholon of Gortynia, at present resident at the United States of America, former resident at Salonica, on 69, Vasileos Georgiou A' Street, operating a Cheese-Yeast Factory until the year 1943-1944, had suffered complete destruction from looting and plunder of his Works from the Gestapo and subsequently from the communist guerillas. Having been arrested by the communists on the 28th October 1944 he was condemned by them to death as reactionary but was miraculously saved after payment of a ransom.

The said party is totally deprived of movable or immovable property in Greece, due to the destruction which he suffered, but is a person worthy of confidence, he enjoys a good reputation and is of sound social feelings.

The present is issued to serve him for any legitimate use in the U. S. A.

Athens, 15th February 1955.

The Declarants:

(Signed) A. COLETSOS,
Lieutenant Colonel.

(Signed) C. PAPASPYROU,
Police Inspector A Class.

Hereby follow confirmation of signatures.

Certified that foregoing is a true and exact translation into English of attached document in Greek.

Athens, 4 Mar. 1955.

C. M. MANIACHI,
The Official Translator of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRANTS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE,
Chicago, January 18, 1955.

In re Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and Antyro Panagiotis Lalos.

Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: We are appealing to you in behalf of a Greek family, Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and his wife Antyro Panagiotis Lalos, who have been told by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they will have to leave the United States.

They applied for suspension of deportation on the ground that they have two American-born children, aged 6½ and 5½ years, who will be destitute if they are forced to leave for Greece.

This case was commenced in Chicago sometime in 1949. Mr. Lalos came to the United States for medical treatment. Prior to his arrival in this country he had an accident when he was a prisoner of war during World War II. He was imprisoned, taken by the Germans in Salonika. There was severe bombing there and as a result of the bombing his hearing became defective. He is totally deaf in one ear and has 50-percent hearing in the other ear. His plan was to come to the United States for medical treatment because they did not have the facilities in Greece. After his arrival in New York in May 1947, the doctor suggested that he should have an operation. However, he wanted to have his wife here and the doctor thought he would not operate until the wife of Mr. Lalos arrived in this country. At that time Mrs. Lalos was pregnant, but the American consul, however, knowing her condition, issued her a visitor's visa and she arrived in the United States in December 1947 for the purpose of being with her husband at the time he was to be operated.

After Mrs. Lalos' baby was born in the United States, and their financial situation was quite desperate, Mr. Lalos sought work and she did also, in order to maintain themselves. Since then they have had another child, as stated above, who was born in this country also.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lalos applied for suspension of deportation. Their case was referred to Congress and the bill was in Congress for a long time. They felt certain that the bill would pass because of the hardship to the children, and especially since the suspension was recommended by the hearing officer and the other immigration officers who reviewed the case. Then, on November 28, 1952, they received a mimeographed letter from the Board of Immigration Appeals stating that "During the 2d session of the 82d Congress, a number of deportation cases in which suspension of deportation was authorized pursuant to section 19 (c) (2) of the act of February 5, 1917, as amended, and referred to Congress for approval during the 1st session, did not appear on concurrent resolutions favoring such suspensions.

"Under the law (sec. 19 (c) (2)) an alien whose case is not favorably acted upon by the Congress shall be deported in the manner provided by law. Such manner contemplates the alien's departure under a grant of voluntary departure. Since many of these cases were apparently rejected because of the possibility of the alien being issued an immigration visa abroad, following his departure from the United States, the authority to grant voluntary departure will be exercised in these cases.

"As to each case described above, it is ordered that the alien be permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States under such conditions and within such period of time as the officer in charge of the district deems appropriate, but in any event the alien is to be given until February 28, 1953, within which to depart.

"It is further ordered that in the event of the alien's failure to depart in accordance with the foregoing, he be deported from the United States on the charge or charges found sustained in the manner provided by law."

We felt that since Congress had rejected a large number of cases en masse that the case had not been considered individually and therefore that our clients were not given the same consideration they might had been given if Congress had reviewed their case. We also felt that since this letter states that it is possible that in many of the cases visa numbers were available and for that reason the aliens were given voluntary departure, that Congress believed that this was one of the cases where there was either an alien spouse or a citizen spouse involved who could petition for the other alien to come back for permanent residence without waiting for a quota number, and on that theory we applied for a motion for reconsideration of the decision. However, the motion was denied and again

Mr. and Mrs. Lalos are faced with the tragedy of being compelled to leave the United States.

We feel that this is one of the very deserving cases, since, if Mr. and Mrs. Lalos are deported, their two American-born children will become destitute in Greece. In the United States Mrs. Lalos has been able to work for a tailoring company and earn a reasonable salary so that she can provide for herself and her children. In addition, she is also assisting her husband. Her husband has a small dry-cleaning establishment and is able to augment their earnings with a little from his business, but not too much. If they are deported they will have nothing to go back to in Greece, and their children will be destitute. Since we feel that a great injustice would be inflicted upon their two American-born children, we respectfully ask that you kindly introduce a bill into Congress legalizing their stay in this country. Perhaps if a special bill is introduced for them Congress may then consider this case on the basis of its merits, rather than classify it with a group of other cases that they had failed to consider previously.

The writer is going to be in Washington on January 31 and will be very happy to discuss this case with you, or give you any additional data which you may desire. Will you kindly advise us?

Thank you for your kind cooperation with us in helping this family, we remain

Respectfully yours,

HELEN B. JERRY,
Attorney, Immigrants' Protective League.

Myra Louise Dew—S. 1983, by Senator Russell (H. R. 6187, by Mr. Davis of Georgia)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 23-year-old native and citizen of Australia who entered the United States September 3, 1953 at Honolulu, T. H., when she was admitted as a visitor. She is a trained nurse, presently employed at the Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. The hospital is in need of her services and the director of nursing and the superintendent of the hospital have attested to her ability. In October 1954 officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service informed her that she would be permitted to work as a nurse if she secured a quota number which appeared to be available at that time for first preference cases. Accordingly, she applied for a change of status, but when her papers were processed there were no quota numbers available for even first preference. By filing she had lost her visitor's status.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 28, 1955 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 28, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1983) for the relief of Myra Louise Dew, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Atlanta, Ga. office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary lawful permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment thereof, upon payment of the required visa fee. The bill would further provide that one number be deducted from the appropriate quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Australia

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MYRA LOUISE DEW, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1933

The beneficiary was born on July 31, 1932, in Hamilton, Victoria, Australia, and is a citizen of that country. She arrived in the United States on September 3, 1953, at Honolulu, T. H., when she was admitted as a temporary visitor under bond in the amount of \$500 for a period extended to March 2, 1955. She failed to maintain the temporary status under which she was admitted as a result of which deportation proceedings were instituted against her on May 24, 1955. She has been granted the privilege of voluntary departure.

The beneficiary has never been married. She is a registered nurse presently employed at the Grady Memorial Hospital at Atlanta, Ga., at a monthly salary of approximately \$225. The beneficiary was graduated from the Royal Melbourne Hospital in Melbourne, Australia, as a registered nurse on July 16, 1953. Prior to her enrollment with the Royal Melbourne Hospital as a student nurse, she worked as a beautician for a brief period. The beneficiary's father, Edward M. Drew, and her sister, Greta Maie Dew, reside in Melbourne, Australia. Her mother, Victoria May Dew is presently visiting with the beneficiary in the United States.

Senator Richard B. Russell, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

MAY 2, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: I am writing to request your assistance in a situation that is extremely important to me. I realize how very busy you are as a Senator and would not address you if I knew of any alternative.

I am a citizen of Australia and am very hopeful of becoming a citizen of the United States.

I am 22 years old and have lived most of my life in Melbourne. I am unmarried. My family are Australian citizens.

I was trained as a nurse in the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

For years I have dreamed of coming to the United States and working here. I was told that in the United States there was a great shortage of nurses and that my services might be needed. In September 1953 I came to the United States and resided with relatives in Florida.

I learned that Grady Hospital in Atlanta was seriously in need of nurses with my training. Through Mr. Frank Wilson, superintendent of Grady, I made arrangements to become associated with the hospital and have now worked there several months. I gather that the hospital is well pleased with my work, and understand that officials of the hospital are writing to you directly to express their interest in having me stay there.

My status from the standpoint of the United States Government, is as follows: In September 1953 I obtained through the United States consul in Melbourne a 6 months visitor's visa. In March 1954 this visa was extended for 6 months through immigration officials in Miami. Shortly thereafter I attempted to obtain a temporary working permit, in order to work as a nurse, but was informed by immigration officials that nursing was a permanent, rather than temporary, occupation and that I could not qualify for such a permit unless I was doing work of a purely temporary nature. Nevertheless in September 1954 I received an extension of my visitor's visa and posted the required bond.

In October 1954 immigration officials informed me that I might be permitted to work here as a nurse if I secured a quota number made available to Australian citizens by the Justice Department. They informed me that such quotas were then open. I applied as directed by them with the Atlanta immigration officials. I was told that by filing for a quota number, which amounts to a request for permanent residence, I automatically ceased to be considered as a visitor. They told me that I could go to work at Grady and that possibly my request for a quota number would be granted within 2 or 3 months. I then went to work.

On April 21, 1955, the Miami immigration office wrote to me. They stated that, although I appeared to be eligible for first preference the Australian quota was already oversubscribed, that a quota number was not immediately available and that I must leave the United States within 30 days. A copy of this letter is enclosed.

This letter is a great shock. I feel that Grady Hospital is in great need of nurses with my training and that it would be helpful for the hospital if I am permitted to stay. I like my work and am fulfilling my ambition.

Since I do not understand the operations of the Justice Department and am not familiar with immigration procedure, I hope that you will not feel it improper if I place my situation before you. I will be most grateful for any assistance and assure you that I will be worthy of it.

Sincerely yours,

MYRA LOUISE DEW,
Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Miami, Fla., April 21, 1955.

MISS MYRA LOUISE DEW,
Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR MISS DEW: Reference is made to your application for status of a permanent resident.

Your application was referred to our regional office at Richmond, Va. As a native of Australia, you are chargeable to the Australian quota. The State Department has advised that the Australian quota, including the first preference portion to which you appear to be eligible, is oversubscribed. Our regional office, therefore, found it necessary to order that your application be denied on the grounds that a quota-immigrant visa was not immediately available to you. There is no appeal from this order.

Your passport and your visitor's permit are returned herewith. As you have abandoned your visitor's status by virtue of submitting your application for status as a permanent resident, it is necessary that you depart from the United States. Your departure from this country on or before 30 days from the date of this letter will be satisfactory to this Service. Your failure to depart on time may result in a forfeiture of the \$500 immigration bond which was posted in connection with your last extension of stay.

The file relating to your case is being forwarded to our office in Atlanta, Ga. Any questions which you may have in connection with your case or in connection with your status in the United States should be communicated to the officer in charge at Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH SAVORETTI,
District Director.

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
Atlanta, Ga., May 9, 1955.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DICK: It has come to our attention that Miss Myra Louise Dew, an Australian citizen who is presently employed at Grady Memorial Hospital as a graduate nurse, has received notice from the Department of Justice to leave the United States within 30 days from April 21, 1955. As you can see from the attached letter of this date from our director of nursing, Miss Dew's services are urgently needed at this hospital, and it is our desire to help her receive approval for continued employment in this country. She is competent, well trained and cooperative, and we feel that we would experience a keen loss if we were deprived of her services.

We shall appreciate anything that you can do to help Miss Dew.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK WILSON, Superintendent.

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
Atlanta, Ga., May 9, 1955.

Mr. FRANK WILSON,
Superintendent, Grady Memorial Hospital,
Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR MR. WILSON: On January 21, 1955, Miss Myra Louise Dew was engaged in the graduate nurse position, 2:30 to 11 p. m., ward D and the emergency clinic schedule. She has proven to be a valuable asset to our nursing department, and fills a very vital spot of our patient-care service. She is also a well-liked person who should maintain a splendid working relationship with our staff.

We are most anxious to do all in our power to keep Miss Dew on our staff, and especially when nurses are so urgently needed now and will be needed even more when we endeavor to man our new hospital.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES L. HAMMETT,
Director of Nursing.

George Poulis—S. 2145, by Senator Ives

The beneficiary of the bill is an unmarried 57-year-old native and citizen of Greece who last entered the United States on March 25, 1948, as a seaman. He had been a seaman since 1939 and during World War II served in the United States merchant marine. The Immigration and Naturalization Service recommended him for suspension of deportation in 1951 but it failed to gain congressional approval. The beneficiary is employed in a restaurant in New York. His only living relative is a sister who resides in Greece.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 3, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 2978, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

MAY 3, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 2978) for the relief of George Poulis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE GEORGE POULIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2978

George Poulis, also known as Georios Poulis or Georgio Poulis, is a native and citizen of Greece, born May 17, 1898. He last entered the United States on March 25, 1948, at Norfolk, Va., as a seaman. He remained in the United States and submitted an application for suspension of deportation in September 1948 on the basis of 7 years' residence. Deportation proceedings were instituted on December 22, 1948, and the alien was released on his own recognizance. He was later placed on conditional parole. An order suspending deportation was entered on May 14, 1951. Congress failed to approve the order of suspension and a warrant of deportation is issued on September 20, 1953.

The alien resided in Greece until about 1915 when he emigrated to France where he remained until about 1939 when he became a seaman. He worked at this occupation until his last arrival in 1948. During World War II he served in

the United States merchant marine and Allied vessels. His education is limited to 3 years' schooling in Greece.

The beneficiary has been employed by the Golden Horn Restaurant in New York City since 1950 earning approximately \$60 per week plus meals. The alien is single and has no dependents in the United States. His only close relative is a sister living in Greece. His assets consist of \$500 in savings and personal effects which he values at \$1,000.

Senator Irving M. Ives, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 1, 1954.

In re George Poulio

To Whom This May Concern:

I am the attorney for the Golden Horn Restaurant in New York City where the above-named Mr. George Poulio has been employed for a period of upward of 6 years.

In my frequent visits to this restaurant I have met Mr. Poulio and have had an opportunity to observe him and also discuss with him his various problems.

Mr. Poulio is a fine, upright, honest, industrious gentleman of good personal habits.

It is my belief that he is loyal to his adopted land and if given the opportunity, will prove to be a fine citizen of the United States.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS P. RANDELL,
Attorney at Law.

GOLDE HORN RESTAURANT, INC.,
New York, February 26, 1954.

In re George Poulio.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR IVES: This letter is being written on behalf of Mr. George Poulio, for whom you have so graciously introduced legislation for his relief.

I have known Mr. Poulio very intimately for a period of over 6 years during which period I have come in contact with him almost daily. As an employee of my restaurant I have been able to see him under every possible condition and state without qualification that he is a gentleman of the highest type. He is honest, personable, industrious, and of the very finest character.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind but that he will prove a credit to his adopted land.

Thanking you for your efforts on his behalf.

Yours sincerely,

ARAM S. SALISIAN.

THE MAYFLOWER,
New York.

In re George Poulio.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: I have known the above applicant for a period of about 5 years. He is honest, gentlemanly, and of unusually good character.

He will make a fine citizen and in due time prove that the efforts on his behalf were justified.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES M. GRAF.

Haim Cohen (Haim Braun)—S. 1182, by Senator Ives (H. R. 3151, by Mr. Anfufo)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 5-year-old native of Rumania and citizen of Israel. His natural parents, who are citizens of Israel, are presently residing in Uruguay. He last entered the United States on July 14, 1954, at New York, N. Y., as a visitor and 6 months later

he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen, naturalized citizens of the United States. The male sponsor is engaged in the real-estate business and is financially able to care for the beneficiary. The beneficiary presently resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., with his adoptive parents.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 1, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1182) for the relief of Haim Cohen (Haim Braun), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that a number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Rumania.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE HAIM COHEN (HAIM BRAUN), BENEFICIARY OF S. 1182

Information concerning the beneficiary was furnished by the sponsors, Julius and Anna Cohen, citizens of the United States, who reside at 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Haim Braun Cohen, an Israeli citizen, was born on April 1, 1950, at Satu-Mare, Rumania. His parents are citizens of Israel and now reside in Montevideo, Uruguay. The beneficiary resides with the sponsors who adopted him pursuant to an order of the probate court of the county of Washington, State of Idaho, dated December 30, 1954. The male sponsor is engaged in the real-estate business and has financial assets, held jointly with his wife, the female sponsor, consisting of \$78,190 in cash savings, \$5,000 in personal property, and \$49,652 in real estate.

The beneficiary last entered the United States on July 14, 1954, at New York, N. Y., and was admitted as a visitor for pleasure for 3 months. He received two extensions of stay, the last of which would have expired on July 13, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted on April 27, 1955, on the charge that, after admission as a visitor for pleasure, he failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which he was admitted.

Private bill H. R. 3151, 84th Congress, introduced on January 26, 1955, on behalf of the beneficiary, is pending.

Senator Irving M. Ives, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

STATEMENT

Julius Cohen hereby certifies:

That I am an American citizen by naturalization and that I immigrated to the United States in 1921.

That my wife, Anna Cohen, immigrated to this country in 1920 and that she is also a citizen of the United States by naturalization.

That we reside presently in our own home at 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

That we are the owner and operators of real estate and that our net worth is in excess of \$50,000. That my wife and I have been law-abiding citizens of the United States since our naturalization over 25 years ago. That we are regular churchgoers, and members of our congregation, and regularly attend services.

That, unfortunately, we have never had any children. That we were very, very happy in being able to adopt our son, Haim Braun Cohen, on December 31, 1954, with the full consent of our son's parents. Our son's parents were victims of the Communists in their home country of Rumania and have finally been able to go to Montevideo, Uruguay, with our assistance, and set up a home and existence in Montevideo. My son's parents are relatives of my wife, and they are extremely orthodox individuals. That they have four other children and they were very happy to have us give Haim the opportunity of becoming our child and benefiting by our American system of educational training and democratic ideals. That we are only too happy to give him all the advantages that any American boy is entitled to, and his presence has made our home a very happy and complete one. That it would be a terrible tragedy if Haim were not permitted to remain in the United States with us and would, we feel, completely break our home.

It is our sincerest wish to raise this boy in the American traditions and under the American system of education.

We respectfully request that the committee permit said Haim Cohen to adjust his status in the United States by way of private bills H. R. 3151 and S. 1182.

That the committee files will reveal various testimonials and letters of recommendation of people who have known us for many years.

That we would very much like to appear personally at the hearing if you will kindly notify us of the date.

JULIUS COHEN.

ROEBLING PLUMBING & HEATING CO., INC.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1955.

Senator IRVING M. IVES,
United States Senate,
Committee on Banking and Currency,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen, of 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., are two very honorable people whom we have known for many years. We can highly recommend them as fine American citizens.

They have adopted a 5-year-old child, named Haim Braun Cohen, who they love very dearly and have given him a real home here in America. We realize that you are a very busy man, but, we ask if you can kindly find a few free moments to support the private bill S. 1182 which you so kindly introduced for them, which will permit little Haim Braun Cohen to permanently remain in America rather than be forced to leave the country which will cause much heartbreak to the Cohens and to little Haim.

We hope that you will find it in your heart to give this bill your attention which I'm sure will help so much.

Sincerest thanks from the bottom of our hearts for your very kind cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully,

SAM BOBROWSKY.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 2, 1955.

Hon. IRVING S. IVES,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen, of 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., whom I have known for over a period of 10 years, and who are law-abiding religious people and property owners in Brooklyn, have requested that I write to you. The facts are as follows:

They have legally adopted a boy, 5 years of age, who was born in Rumania. I understand that you have been kind enough to introduce bill No. S. 1182 for the relief of Haim Cohen (Haim Braun) in re immigration matter, and which bill is dated February 23, 1955. I would like you to know that in addition to knowing the foster parents of the child, I have also seen the child personally on a number of occasions. He is a fine lad.

I am sure that everything will work out favorably with such able hands as yours. Thanking you for past favors.

Your friend,

MURRY BOXER.

MARCH 7, 1955.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: It has given us great pleasure to learn of your kind efforts to introduce the bill S. 1182 in behalf of Haim Cohen, formerly Haim Braun, at present one of our students who was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen, of 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen, who have been known to us for over 20 years are people who are wholeheartedly devoted to the promotion of every good cause and are sincere, good, and decent American citizens. Unfortunately, they are childless and are longing with their whole heart to have a child of their own. In this boy, Haim, they have found the ideal child to whom they can devote all their love and affection.

The records of our school show that Haim Cohen is an exceptionally bright and clever boy and has outstanding characteristics that are above other children of his age. It is our earnest feeling, according to the many years of experience we have in the educating of children, that this boy will grow up as a source of pride to our beloved country. Also, since we have the opportunity to see almost every day the great devotion and care that Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen show this child, it really would be very heartbreaking to see these good people part with him. God forbid.

The Yeshivah Torah Vodaath is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the entire world, giving at present both a religious and secular education to 1,500 students from all of the States of the Union. During the 37 years of existence it has trained tens of thousands of American children to go in the path of the Almighty God. Without known exception, all these children grew up to be a credit to our great American commonwealth and have become loyal and valuable citizens.

We, therefore, appeal to you, in the name of this great institution to please use your great and distinguished influence in seeing that this boy, Haim Cohen, be permitted to stay permanently in the United States with his new parents.

Thanking you very kindly in advance for your cooperation in this matter, we remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Rabbi Dr. DAVID S. STERN,
Principal, Yeshivah Torah Vodaath.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 3, 1955.

Re S. 1182, Haim Cohen.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: I have personally known Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen who reside at 393 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., both socially and businesswise for the past 20 years.

During this time my family and I have visited their home and they have in turn visited with me. As a result of this close association I have found Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen to be persons of excellent and sterling character. Their honesty, morality, and integrity is above and beyond reproach.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen are deeply religious persons and practice the Hebrew religion devoutly. Mr. Julius Cohen is an active member of the community and of the congregation Bnei Moses Joseph, of 318 East Eighth Street, New York City, where he has served as treasurer for the past 12 years. Mrs. Julius Cohen is a member of the synagogue and actively engaged in charitable work.

From my own observations I know that other people in the community hold Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen in high esteem. I deem it an honor, pleasure, and a privilege to be asked to submit this letter of recommendation on their behalf to you.

Sincerely yours,

HERMAN S. DENKENSOHN.

Antonio Domenico Narciso Bainchi—S. 1676, by Senator Douglas

The beneficiary of the bill is a 79-year-old widower who is a native and citizen of Italy. He entered the United States September 23, 1953, when he was admitted as a visitor. He is living with his son

in Chicago, Ill. The son is a permanent resident of the United States and he and his wife are both employed in Chicago. The beneficiary served for 6 months in the Italian Army during World War I. He is presently under medical care and the doctor advises against the undertaking of a long journey.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 21, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 21, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1676) for the relief of Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon the payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANTONIO DOMENICO NARCISO BIANCHI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1676

Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi, a widower, native and citizen of Italy, was born on May 11, 1876. He has 3 children; 2 residing in Italy and the third a son Pietro, with whom the beneficiary resides at 2413 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The beneficiary is not employed. He receives a veteran's pension of \$10 per month from the Italian Government. He has no property and no assets. The beneficiary attended grammar school for 3 years in Italy.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States as a visitor September 23, 1953, and was granted extensions of stay to January 25, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted April 27, 1955, and the beneficiary was found deportable on the ground that he failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which he was admitted. He was granted voluntary departure with the provision that failure to depart would result in an order of deportation. There is apparently no administrative relief available to the beneficiary at this time.

The beneficiary served for approximately 6 months in the Italian Army during World War I. He is not required to be registered under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The sponsor, Pietro Bianchi, son of the beneficiary, was admitted to the United States for permanent residence September 19, 1951. He and his wife are employed by Sleepers, Inc., 2434 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill., where they jointly earn \$115 a week. The sponsor's assets consist of a savings account in the amount of \$3,000.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letters in support of the bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
June 30, 1955.

Re S. 1676, Antonio Bianchi.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: For the full information of your committee, please permit me to submit the attached information in support of S. 1676, for the relief of Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi.

The beneficiary of this bill is an Italian national, approximately 79 years of age. He entered the United States in July 1953, for the purpose of visiting his son, Pietro Bianchi, a legal resident of the United States. Since Mr. Antonio Bianchi's arrival in this country he has been in ill health and has required continued medical care, which his son is able to provide. The son, Pietro Bianchi is well able to support his aged father and desires to have him spend the remaining days of his life with him in order that he may have the necessary medical assistance and attention. The physician who is attending Mr. Bianchi states that a long trip at this time would be dangerous for him.

I hope your committee will agree with me that this elderly man should be permitted to remain here in this country with his son for his remaining days, and that a favorable report will be made on this measure in the very near future.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO 8, ILL., March 14, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Antonio Narciso Bianchi, 79 years old, is under medical care for (1) angina pectoris, (2) gastric distress, the nature of which has to be determined.

I have advised Mr. Bianchi to go to the hospital.

Of course, at the present, a long trip would be dangerous.

SILVIO DEL CHICCA, M. D.

ST. MICHAEL CHURCH (ITALIAN),
MISSIONARY FATHERS OF ST. CHARLES,
Chicago 8, Ill., March 12, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

DEAR SIR: I, the undersigned, being the pastor of St. Michael's Church, wish to testify that Mr. Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi, age 79, lives in my parish, is well known to me, and attends my church regularly.

He is a very fine old man, law abiding, religious, respectful and a sincere admirer of the American way of life. He believes in democracy and rejects any principle or practice contrary to democracy.

He lives a very quiet life and is a good neighbor. In my opinion, he makes a very desirable resident of the United States of America. I recommend that he be allowed to stay here and live with his son, Pietro Bianchi, who takes very good care of his aged father.

Sincerely yours,

REV. LOUIS DONANZAN, P. S. S. C.

SLEEPMAKERS, INC.,
Chicago 8, Ill., March 11, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the following employees: Pietro Bianchi, started here September 28, 1951, averaging around \$65 weekly. He is employed as a packer; Lina Bianchi started here July 2, 1952, averaging around \$50 weekly. She is employed as a sewer.

They are highly regarded by this firm, thoroughly reliable and dependable.

Any consideration shown these two employees will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SLEEPMAKERS, INC.,
L. MINGORI, Personnel.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in this bill, the committee is of the opinion that S. 1242, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

